

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1883.

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IRVING'S ARRIVAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH ACTOR ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Considered to be an Improvement on the Oscar Wilde Style—How He Talks, Acts and Does Genius—Miss Terry's Impression Upon the Locker-Or—Gossip About Them.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The man who popped up into view above the gunwale of the steamer Britannic when a small steamboat load of reporters and others cheered and made music alongside was so much like what Oscar Wilde used to be that several observers said it was he. The man for whom they were performing this service was Henry Irving, the dramatic rage of London. His company had preceded him, and his immediate companions on shipboard were Ellen Terry and a dog. Miss Terry is his leading actress. The brute is an inseparable pet. Miss Terry at once followed him into view, and proved the prettier of the two though the artificial aids to her natural good looks did not bear daylight as well as they doubtless do footlights. There was a clambering from the steamer to the yacht, rather an interesting achievement, owing to the rolling of the vessels, and especially so in the case of Miss Terry, the only woman concerned in the transfer. She is a thin creature, with mobile, pretty features, glorious eyes, and an artificial hue complexion, but her figure is not very attractive.

On a close view Irving was a great improvement upon Wilde. He is rather a curious figure, and yet nothing was peculiar to be found below his face. His loins legs were too thin for fashionably-tight trowsers, and he did not expose them to that trial, at wore ordinary gray cassimere over them loosely. His coat was an unpretentious sack, and his turned-down shirt collar was scarcely so wide as to expose his neck. He was dressed in a manner merely disregarding current styles of dress. It was his head that was not ordinary. The top of it, about six feet above his soles, had the wide projection of a soft felt hat, or the Buffalo Bill fashion; but when he took off his covering all suggestion of the border scout was gone. Although his hair was long and parted in the middle, there was nothing effeminate in the general effect. After considerable noise by brass band and cannon, the interview took place. However stilted or grotesque he may appear to us here, we must remember that he is in his deportment here. His conversation was devoid of affectation. He was neither lofty nor patronizing, and his accent was so good that he might have been taken for a well-educated American. He elicited some of his theories of dramatic art, incidentally belittled Boucicault and praised Booth, complimented Americans generally, and declared his abhorrence of the system of ticket speculation by which the New York public is to be compelled to pay treble prices to see him. He declared that he had squelched all such tricks at the London theater, and didn't wish to be blamed for the practices of the management upon New York.

SWEET MISS TERRY.

Miss Terry charmed the party. Her disembarkation was instantly watched, and it proved satisfactory. She had some bewitching trouble with her skirts in climbing to the gunwale. She clung with surpassing grace to Mr. Florence, who steadily held her until she was safely on the deck. Then she perched herself jauntily on a capstan and announced that she wished to be interviewed. She talked vivaciously, but nothing that she said would be worth printing, unless accompanied by cuts showing her succession of smiles, pouts, liftings of the brows, and varied quizzical expressions. Irving declared that she was a beautiful actress, and his praise was sustained by her frankness. He said: "I am glad to see that you are well and happy." And then he went for the wharf to the Breevoort house, and Irving is not to become a guest of William H. Vanderbilt, as reported, except for a dinner, and he denies that he has brought a full length mirror of exceptional truth and clearness by which to release his poses.

PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCE.

LONDON, October 21.—The prince and princess of Wales were present last night at the Lyceum to see Harry Anderson in "After the Performance." Mr. Anderson was presented to them. The princess gave her a bouquet and the prince paid her pretty compliments. This seals her former popularity in London.

SLEEPER'S SINS.

A Scoundrel who Assisted and Ruined Sixteen School Girls.

NEWARK, N. J., October 23.—Never in the history of Newark have parents of children in this city been so excited as they now are over the terrible revelations brought to the surface by the arrest of Amadieu D. Sleeper, engineer in the Peters-Calhoun factory, on a charge of enticing fifteen girls into his room and assaulting them. An alley runs from the German-English school, on Green street, to the engine-room, and during recess the girls have been in the habit of frequenting the engineer's room. It was through the illness of several of the pupus that the crimes were discovered. Physicians confirmed the report, and later the little ones confessed to their parents how they had been treated. Three fathers had Slepper arrested, and yesterday afternoon he was confined in a cell at the police station. He was held in custody for a quarter of a million, and it is understood that sixteen children, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, had been found victims. Indignant fathers and brothers were in the police court-room when the villain was brought in, and stalwart policemen and bearded prisoners sympathized with them. Slepper, who earnestly maintains his innocence, and who has heretofore borne a good reputation, held his head down as he walked into the court-room with a policeman. He did not look up, but spectators, boys and girls, and his blue eyes are large and uneasy. His face is pale. Six months ago he was married. Three complaints were made against him by school girls, one of whom a bright girl of 12 years, described to Judge Ricord in a very clear manner how the crime was committed. "My innocent little girl has been severely injured," said one sorrowing mother. "This thing is a hard blow to the public schools, for parents will be afraid to trust their little girls away from home. It is a sad blow to our public opinion that human wolves have pursued their prey heretofore with impunity; but now the people are resolved that punishment shall be meted out to the guilty." The entire community is shocked to the center, for this most horrible crime has struck at the heart of the home circles.

CARPENTER'S WICKED CRIME.

The Appearance of the Prisoner in Jail—Burial of the Murdered Girl.

LINCOLN, Ill., October 22.—The arrest of Orrin Carpenter, Saturday, on a warrant sworn out on a criminal complaint, charging him with the murder of Zora Burns, continues to be the topic of Lincoln. A visit was made to the jail to see Carpenter, but he would not refuse to talk to any one. From his admission it was learned that he passed a restless night, sleeping only three hours toward morning. He eats nothing and speaks to no one. His favorite position is to sit with his head in his hands.

FEDERAL TOPICS.

The Question of Granulated Rice—Dishonest Attorney Suspended.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Upon the recommendation of the commissioner of pensions the secretary of the interior has ordered the suspension of the following attorneys: J. R. Ciley, of Rockland, Me.; Francis Revestyn, Philadelphia; William H. Drury, Philadelphia; M. B. Stevens & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Wells & Co., Washington; James H. Russell & Co., Trenton, N. J. The commissioner recommended that some of the above named persons be disbarred, but the secretary suspended them in order to allow them an opportunity to make re-appearance.

The question of duty on granulated rice has again been raised in the treasury department by a petition filed by Mr. Charles E. Miller, of New York, counsel for the American planters. He asks that the tax be charged on granulated rice and all forms of rice shall be the same as that imposed by law on whole rice. No further decision in the case will probably be made until the importers shall have given a full opportunity to be heard.

his hand and gaze listlessly on the stone floor. He chews tobacco incessantly and trembles in every limb. He looks bad and is a sad spectacle.

"Carpenter," said Mr. Forrest, "well remembers a trial for abortion in our county where a young man only escaped conviction for executing the offense in want of proof to the effect that money was paid over for the crime." The idea has gained a foothold, claims Mr. Forrest, that Carpenter saw ruin stare him in the face whenever he turned, and the deep sense of guilt with which he believed the community would regard him, and goaded by the girl's threats of exposing him, he struck her with the loaded carriage whip, and afterward finished his work by cutting her throat.

LANDALIA, October 23.—The last sad scene of the tragedy in the lane of the killing of Zora Burns at Lincoln was witnessed this afternoon when the mortal remains of the poor girl were placed beside those of her mother and five sisters in the burying ground near St. Elmo. People from a distance of fifteen or twenty miles around came through mere curiosity, to see the dead girl. Some of them had come to have loved the child with the same tender feelings of an own mother, broke almost completely down under the trying ordeal, and gave expression to her feeling in loud sobs that she could not control. The chief mourner present and most conspicuous, rendered so by his being engaged to marry Zora, and who has been so wrongfully accused of being implicated in the murder, was Thomas Dukes. The young man has an honest-looking face, which plainly denotes the love of his betrayer pure and undivided. Before starting to give the face-plate of the coffin was removed, exposing to view the emaciated and somewhat discolored face of the dead girl in all its ghastliness. The lips were separated, revealing the upper front row of pearly white teeth, and the eyes were sunken. A bunch of flowers at the throat hid from sight the sickening gashes, and a small bit of coat plaster covered the spot on the forehead, the result of a blow from some blunt instrument. The apparel of the deceased was simple and neatly arranged. The casket was of the latest pattern and trimmed with silver mountings. The coffin being placed in a hearse was slowly driven to the city of the dead followed by a solemn procession of several hundred people, and amid sobs and tears the body of poor Zora Burns was laid in its final resting place.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Law and Order Club in St. Louis—The Civil Rights Question in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—The most prominent citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of party, met in secret counsel last night at the St. Louis club. A law and order league was organized on the plan of the Philadelphia citizens committee of one hundred.

An emergency fund of \$50,000 was raised, and the annual assessment was fixed at \$25,000. The object of the league is to secure the right to self-government, and especially in its defense here. His conversation was devoid of affectation. He was neither lofty nor patronizing, and his accent was so good that he might have been taken for a well-educated American. He elicited some of his theories of dramatic art, incidentally belittled Boucicault and praised Booth, complimented Americans generally, and declared his abhorrence of the system of ticket speculation by which the New York public is to be compelled to pay triple prices to see him. He declared that he had squelched all such tricks at the London theater, and didn't wish to be blamed for the practices of the management upon New York.

QUEBEC, October 23.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was held in swine with considerable pomp. The ceremony passed over without causing any kind of disturbance. The governor general landed about 10 o'clock, and drove direct to the department buildings, escorted by his military staff. The programme arranged was strictly adhered to.

GALVESTON, October 23.—A special dispatch from Austin says, via President Hoxie, of the International railway, has written to Governor Ireland that business will not justify the running of separate coaches to accommodate negroes under the recent civil rights bill. He has also written to the managers of colored men take the seats we desire. The governor replied that the difficulty involved the peace of society. There is but one remedy and that is to provide coaches for each color. He sincerely regrets that the road will not do what seems reasonable, and what other trunk lines in Texas have done.

N. NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—In accordance with the arrangements made by the conference committee the fact of the conference having been made known to the Fitzpatrick branch having agreed to a reorganization on the majority basis. When the Fitzpatrick delegates entered, they were loudly cheered. Fitzpatrick seconded the motion of James B. Eustis for chairman, and he was elected, receiving forty-seven votes, there being no other candidates. It is understood that the democratic state nominating convention will be called to meet at Baton Rouge December 18.

BOSTON, October 23.—Registration closed to-night. As far as can be learned, with the obtaining of the electoral count, the total foot up 64,700, the largest registration ever recorded here. In 1880, the presidential year, it reached 58,000, and last year was only 55,000.

GLIDDEN'S FAILURE.

An Ohio Iron House Short in Its Settlements Over \$300,000.

CLEVELAND, October 23.—To-day's sensation in business circles is the failure of John N. Glidden, secretary of the Republic Iron company. Late yesterday the company filed a claim against him for upward of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, on which he confessed judgment as secretary. The company holds his stock, the market value of which is about a quarter of a million, but it is pledged to other debts, and the questions of privity of claims are likely to arise. Perceiving Glidden got up, making out that he wanted to open the wardrobe to get a coat. Rivers, meantime, taking in the situation, opened his drawer, took out and pointed his revolver at Glidden, told him quietly, "You have got to give up," whereupon Glidden seeing escape impossible, being surrounded replied: "Yes, I have got to give up here it is to Hawley, and begged to let him go, but no use. The telephone called Captain Gould, chief of police, who was quickly on the spot, taking Glidden's six-shooter from him, and placed him in "durance vile." He will have to serve the state of Alabama for a term before he will return to Kentucky, where he unfortunately has a wife and children.

THROUGH THE CITY.

The Alabama river rose ten inches since yesterday. It is clear and cold to-day.

J. T. Filippen, of Knoxville, Tennessee, general manager of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad system, and C. J. Walter, of Mobile, general freight and ticket agent of the Mobile and Ohio, are here on business with the Alabama railroad company. Major F. C. Anderson, from New Orleans, general southern passenger agent of the Virginia and Tennessee air line is visiting Montgomery to-day on the business of his lines. R. Manville, chief engineer of the Louisville and Nashville, arrived on a special train to-night. He is to remain in connection, especially as to the condition of the bridges on South and North Alabama railroad.

A CELEBRATED CASE DISMISSED.

The United States court at Hattiesburg has dismissed the case of the government suit against the holder of the land formerly owned by the government. The court held that the evidence did not establish the fact that a conspiracy had existed as charged to defraud the government by entering mineral lands as ordinary farm lands.

AN OVERCOAT THIEF.

A young man, but reputed an old offender, registered himself at the General, but really F. Green, said to have come from Atlanta, stole from a commercial tourist at the Mobile Battle house, an overcoat and pistol. He was identified on his arrival at the Exchange hotel to-day, con-

THE CENTRAL CITY.

A SATURDAY NIGHT ROW IN THE SUBURBS.

Flooding a Negro Assistant with a Grocery Weight—An Early Morning Burglar—Colored Americans Holding a Knife Practice—Arrest of an Infidel—Drunks—Other Matters.

Special to The Constitution.

MACON, October 23.—Near the city limits Mr. S. F. McMillan has a general store. On Saturday night, after dark, Monroe Blackshear, colored, attempted to force Mrs. Blackshear to wait on him, and he was ejected from the store. He began swearing and pulled out his knife, whereupon a pistol was drawn. In the fight which followed a clerk in the store, seeing his employer in peril, threw a weight at the negro and stunned him. The case was brought before Recorder Patterson this morning, and after a full hearing, he fined the negro \$15 and the clerk \$10.

In the cotton market to-day receipts were 470 bales. Middlings 93%.

This morning, before day, as Officers Blake and Baugh were passing the furniture store of Messrs. W. & E. P. Taylor, on Cotton Avenue, they heard low whistles, and investigating it found the back doors of the building open. A search was made, but the burglars had escaped.

YANKEE, October 23.—The last sad scene of the tragedy in the lane of the killing of Zora Burns at Lincoln was witnessed this afternoon when the mortal remains of the poor girl were placed beside those of her mother and five sisters in the burying ground near St. Elmo. People from a distance of fifteen or twenty miles around came through mere curiosity, to see the dead girl. Some of them had come to have loved the child with the same tender feelings of an own mother, broke almost completely down under the trying ordeal, and gave expression to her feeling in loud sobs that she could not control. The chief mourner present and most conspicuous, rendered so by his being engaged to marry Zora, and who has been so wrongfully accused of being implicated in the murder, was Thomas Dukes. The young man has an honest-looking face, which plainly denotes the love of his betrayer pure and undivided. Before starting to give the face-plate of the coffin was removed, exposing to view the emaciated and somewhat discolored face of the dead girl in all its ghastliness. The lips were separated, revealing the upper front row of pearly white teeth, and the eyes were sunken. A bunch of flowers at the throat hid from sight the sickening gashes, and a small bit of coat plaster covered the spot on the forehead, the result of a blow from some blunt instrument. The apparel of the deceased was simple and neatly arranged. The casket was of the latest pattern and trimmed with silver mountings. The coffin being placed in a hearse was slowly driven to the city of the dead followed by a solemn procession of several hundred people, and amid sobs and tears the body of poor Zora Burns was laid in its final resting place.

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APRIL 23.—The charred remains of Miss Lizzie Watkins and Mr. Charles Legg, who were burned here yesterday, were found this morning. From the position of the remains Mr. Legg had reached his aunt in the third story, and in his way out of the house with them when they were overcome by the smoke or fire.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 23.—An explosion occurred this afternoon in J. H. Mullin's fireworks factory at Kingston. Nine girls were at work, five of whom burned to death. The other four were seriously injured that they cannot recover. The cause of the accident is yet unknown.

SR. LOUIS, October 23.—On the Louisville and Portland line, a passenger train from St. Louis today a passenger train struck a broken rail, and the engineer, feeling the shock, put on breaks. All the coaches passed over in safety except the last two, which were both crowded. They tipped over and were dragged a short distance when the coupling broke. The injured number 37, of ten were badly hurt, and only one, Mr. J. B. Anthony, of Providence, R. I., very seriously, and there are strong hopes of his recovery. He is manager of the Household machine company, at Providence. There were about sixty passengers in the overturned coaches.

DISCUSSION IN COURT.

In the circuit meeting this evening a favorable report was made on the petition of the Volunteers to erect an armory on Third street. Owing to objections made by the property holders and certain clauses left out considerable discussion resulted. Captain Carnes was in the meeting and was objected to being heard. After a strong fight by Alderman Proudfit, and a failure to bring about action, Captain Carnes asked that the petition be withdrawn.

A singular case has arisen in connection with the recent appointment of a professor of French literature at Mount Holyoke. Mortimer Eekor, the appointee, being only fifteen years of age, qualified to enter the junior class, but denied admission on account of age. The matter was discussed as to whether the council would leave the vacancy open for him until he may have become of sufficient age to enter the class that he is capacitated for.

RENEWED LABOUR STRIKE.

CONSTANCE, October 23.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Tichesme, on the island of Chios. Great alarm was caused but no damage was done. Another severe shock was felt at Smyrna, at 9 p. m. The telegraph office was damaged but nobody was killed.

THE SPANISH ARMY.

MADRID, October 23.—The cabinet has received a note from France complaining that England has sent a note to France complaining of the prolonged occupation of Tamatave, Madagascar, to the injury of commercial interests.

La Vland, who was the author of the report printed in the Figaro of the 17th instant, that the French sailors massacred the natives at Hue, after they had ceased resistance, has been removed from active service and recalled to France. His narrative is officially described as erroneous and calculated to bring French army and navy into disrepute.

RENEWED LABOUR STRIKE.

CONSTANCE, October 23.—A daring robbery was reported to-day in this community, which, for its boldness and the circumstances surrounding it, stands almost unprecedented.

A horse trailer, whose name is George Carpenter, from or near Harrisburg, Ky., about thirty years old, arrived here some six weeks ago, with about 20 head of stock, which he stopped to buy.

He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked drawers reserved for Rivers' exclusive use and stole from it all the money he could find, about \$400. Frank and Charley, two colored employees of Calhoun, noticing the stable almost as soon as it was entered, and went straight to work at the office desk, which lock, however, he could not open. The iron burglar proof safe was only closed, not locked. He easily opened the door, and forced open one of the private locked

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES
OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Died From His Wounds—Shot in the Thigh.—Bodies on the Flint River—Fires in the Country—An Orphan Girl Attacked and Robbed in Columbus—The State in General.

Jeff Mosely, who was stabbed at Stockbridge several weeks ago, has died from his wounds.

A Hartwell county negro has caught twenty-five "possums this season.

The naval stores operators of Emanuel county, will convene in Waycross on the 1st of November.

Colonel William J. Young, of Thomasville, who commanded the Twenty-ninth Georgia in the war, is dead.

There are sixty pupils in attendance at the Sylvan academy, and the number is constantly increasing.

Sylvan Telephone. We have heard it reported that Mr. Camp claims a young man, who, can shoot a covey of birds, can shoot them four times before they can get beyond range. It is said he takes his cartridges in his mouth and thus has them convenient to his two last rows. He shot the last two, but was shot himself a bullet with either of them, that is, if all the coveys rises.

Douglasville Star: On Saturday night, Mr. Joseph H. Camp, of Chapel Hill, was shot in the right thigh by Mr. Arnold, a boy at the barbershop of Mr. G. L. Brown. A toy pistol did the mischief. Exactly how it was done we could not ascertain, as there were conflicting rumors about it. One was that Arnold had bought a pistol for seventeen cents and was shooting at Camp, reviving the cylinder, when it was accidentally discharged. Another was that Camp and Arnold had been quarreling and the discharge of the pistol was so accidental, that soon after, Camp was wounded and he was carried to the store of Dossell & McElreath. Arnold immediately ran for a physician and returned with Dr. W. S. Verderber, Jr., who found a protruding wound and cut out that ball. He pronounces the wound of a severe nature, as some of the vital parts are injured and it must pull maimly. The wounded man is now at his home in Chapel Hill. On account of the gravity of the injury, the report was circulated that Prof. Joe Camp, of this place, had been shot and many of his friends believed it. But he is not the man.

Bainbridge Democrat: Late advises from Albany and the owners of the late steamer Newton, indicate that Flint river will soon have another and far better boat than the one now in operation. This is little doubt that if Bainbridge Newton and Intermediate sections will subscribe half the stock that Albany will take the balance. We believe Bainbridge will do well, as we have no doubt she will take \$60,000 of our subscription warehouse firms would take as much more. At this rate it would not require much effort to raise \$2,000 or \$2,500 in cash subscriptions. Let the subscription be started, let the public subscribe to the enterprise. Flint river must have another steamboat, and the sooner the better. The investment will pay as much as 20 per cent and running expenses. Who would not have a better investment?

On Thursday last, says the Barnesville Gazette. Mr. James Reeves of this county went opossum hunting. After returning home he turned his dog into the yard and went off two or three hundred yards to the house of a neighbor to sleep. As he retired, he heard something roaring which he took to be the train. In a few minutes some one gave the alarm of fire, and Mr. Reeves rose up to find his home in flames. He is the grandson of Mr. James Weaver, and it was their custom to have their washing done at Mr. Weaver's. He has no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Columbus Sun has the following: Ora Cobb, a little orphan girl only thirteen years of age, lives with Mrs. Jane Phelps, a widow lady, on the other side of the river, just north of the Columbus and Western railroad track and works for a livelihood in Eagle and Phenix mill No. 2. Yesterday was pay day and she drew \$4.20 as her earnings for two weeks. While en route home, and just as she was crossing the branch near the railroad track, she was attacked by two men who told her if she screamed they would kill her. They robbed her of the \$4.20 and then took her to the river, tied a handkerchief over her eyes and threw her in just below the railroad bridge and left her, no doubt thinking that she would be drowned. The water was very shallow, however, and the frightened child managed to reach the bank again in safety. She proceeded on her way homeward, and a wet and pitiful looking object, she reached the house, and amid sobs and tears told the occurrence to Mrs. Phelps. Several gentlemen were notified and an investigation proved that she had stated the facts.

The Baptist convention meets here Thursday. Three hundred delegates from various parts of the state will be present. Extensive arrangements are being made for the entertainment of guests.

boiler at the Sloss furnace had burst, but on investigation it was ascertained that some scoundrel had attempted to blow up Alderman J. B. Earle's residence. He succeeded in almost entirely demolishing one end of the kitchen, which adjoined the residence. The explosive was put under the kitchen. It is not known whether dynamite or powder was used. Mr. Earle is one of the leading citizens and has no suspicion as to the incendiary.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad shops to be located here, will be the largest in the south. It makes Birmingham happy to be within talking distance of Atlanta.

Savannah, Georgia.

THE NAVAL STORES MEN.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, October 23.—The following recommendations were adopted by a large meeting of naval stores factories last evening for the betterment of the trade.

That no new boxes be cut out, but are necessary to fill existing contracts for timber already leased, but that the work of the year be confined principally to old boxes, and that round pines be held back for future use. If this be done by early next year, production will be increased and the almost general depression with which the present season seems to be closing, will be dissipated and the business next year will be active and healthy. If more new boxes are cut out, then it is necessary to complete existing contracts, even to a moderate excess, it will be impossible to overcome the excess of supply over demand, and the year 1884 will drag along unprofitably to all concerned, and ruinously to those who have no surplus capital to rely upon.

We recommend a reduction of wages to 1 cent for cutting boxes, \$16 per month for chipping, and 25 cents per round barrel for chipping at the outside.

It is the common experience of turpentine operators that the extravagant wages paid last year, viz: 1½ cent to 1¾ cents for cutting boxes, etc, have demoralized the laborer and have rendered it possible for him to support himself by working half his time, devoting the remainder of his time to idleness and vice, thus reducing his value as a laborer and entailing an annoyance to his employer.

With the cut out down to the limits proposed by us, the laborers will secure fair reasonable rates, and the producers will be sure of permanent, reliable labor.

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Trout, colored, came in Saturday and surrendered to the sheriff. He had a preliminary trial yesterday afternoon and was bound over in the sum of \$500 for involuntary manslaughter.

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(continued from First Page.)

79, 227; 9 Id. 207; 33 Id. 205; 60 Id. 117; 64 Id. 446.

2. Unless the judgment excepted to be final, or would have been final if ruled as desired by the excepting party, there can be no writ of error. While the case is pending before it can not be brought here unless the judgment here would stand disallowed of as respects the plaintiff in error. Code § 230; 61 Ga. 368, 430; 66 Id. 573; 68 Id. 463, 527.

3. Therefore where an equity cause against two joint defendants was referred to a master in chancery, and on exceptions to his report, was dismissed as to one of the defendants, but remained pending as to the other, this was not final adjudication to which the complainants could except; and if complainants then consented to a dismissal of the case as to the defendant, it was a voluntary judgment final, when a bill of exceptions would not lie at its instance.

(a.) The refusal to dismiss as to a defendant may be ground of exception by him, because if ruled as he desired, the case would have been finally disposed of as to him; after as to a complainant who pursues two or more, and a dismissal is had as to one. 68 Ga. 463.

4. Parties cannot give premature jurisdiction to the Supreme Court by consenting to final judgments in the court below.

5. Parties consented to a decree founded on a settlement or agreement in which a trustee either defrauded or colluded with his successor, and influenced him to get the consent of parties in interest, both were necessary parties, and a voluntary dismissal as to one would render it impossible to prosecute the case against the other.

6. The whole case being out of court, exceptions pendentem liceat not be filed.

(a.) A cursory glance at the record would indicate the probability of an affirmance, but we decline to touch the merits.

Writ of error dismissed.

A. D. Hammond; W. A. Hawkins; J. P. Fort; Hill & Harris, for plaintiffs in error.

Lanier & Anderson; Bacon & Rutherford, for defendants.

Attope et al. vs. Barker. Illegality, from Bibb. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. Execution Amendment. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—When the issues made by the parties of illegality were submitted to the presiding judge without a jury, and on demurrer the affidavit of illegality was dismissed, the remedy therefore was by exception to such judgment, and not by motion for new trial; the case going out of court on demurrer, nothing was left to try.

2. An affidavit of illegality is a remedy which lies only in favor of defendants in execution; and if filed by persons who are not defendants, it will be dismissed. Code § 364-5; 48 Ga. 365-7.

3. Ordinarily the amendment of an execution insures the fall of the levy, and it will be dismissed, but where an original \$6 fa had been levied, and an illegality was pending on a copy or alias if a subsequently issued, this copy could be amended so as to conform to the original, and the levy made on the original did not thereby fail. Code § 3500-3.

Judgment affirmed.

A. Proutid, for plaintiffs in error.

Hill & Harris; J. C. Rutherford, for defendants.

Graniss et al. vs. Cubbedge, Hazlehurst & Co. Assumption, from Bibb. Bankruptcy Contracts. Principal and Agent. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—Where a firm received certain bonds with coupons attached thereto, and gave a receipt therefor in which it was specified that "we agree to return all of the aforesaid bonds with the coupons attached not due to said Graniss (the person from whom obtained) on the first day of July, 1878, and agree to pay to said Graniss ten per cent. interest on the same from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1880, for the use of said bonds, interest to be paid semi-annually as the coupons become due on said bonds." Such debt was not a fiduciary debt within the meaning of the bankrupt act, so as not to be discharged by the bankruptsy of the signers of the receipt. Rev. Stats. U. S. 5117; 5 Ott 704; 63 Ga. 556.

(a.) This case differs from those of agents whose general business is to deal with the property of others as agents entrusted therewith, and who are bound by contract or factor, or commission merchant. 44 Ga. 460; 34 Id. 125; 60 Id. 532; 67 Id. 702.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon & Gresham, for plaintiffs in error.

Lanier & Anderson; L. N. Whittle; Hill & Harris, for defendants.

Navel et al. vs. Graniss et al. Ejectment, from Bibb. New trial. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hill & Harris—The term when a case was tried, a motion for new trial was filed, but owing to a disagreement of counsel the brief was not then approved. When the motion called at that term it was continued by the court to the next term. When it was then called, a motion was made to dismiss it because the brief of evidence had neither been agreed upon nor approved at the term when the motion was made. The motion to dismiss was overruled and the motion to overrule the motion to dismiss. It was in the discretion of the court to continue the motion for new trial, and at any time thereafter, before the hearing, it could be amended by perfecting the brief. 49 Ga. 179; 54 Id. 256; 44 Id. 206; 56 Id. 408.

(a.) The cases in 5 Ga. 399; 8 Id. 112; 9 Id. 504, arose under the rule as it existed prior to the adoption of the Code. In the cases in 50 Ga. 505; 52 Id. 354, no brief at all was filed which was agreed upon at any subsequent term of the court. The cases in 69 Ga. 277 and 68 Ga. 315 rested upon the agreement of counsel, and it was held that that was of the essence of the contract.

Judgment affirmed.

Whittle & Whittle; G. W. Gustin for plaintiffs in error.

John Rutherford; J. C. Rutherford, for defendants.

Lathrop & Co. et al. vs. McBurney & Hollingsworth et al. Equity, from Bibb. Debtor and Creditor. Equity. Fraud. (Before Judge Carswell.)

Hill & J. D. Dunbar—In term when a case was tried, a motion for new trial was filed, and a brief of evidence was filed, but owing to a disagreement of counsel the brief was not then approved. When the motion called at that term it was continued by the court to the next term. When it was then called, a motion was made to dismiss it because the brief of evidence had neither been agreed upon nor approved at the term when the motion was made. The motion to dismiss was overruled and the motion to overrule the motion to dismiss. It was in the discretion of the court to continue the motion for new trial, and at any time thereafter, before the hearing, it could be amended by perfecting the brief. 49 Ga. 179; 54 Id. 256; 44 Id. 206; 56 Id. 408.

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Judgment affirmed.

Whittle & Whittle; G. W. Gustin for plaintiffs in error.

L. N. White; Hill & Harris, for defendants.

Mosely vs. Evans et al. Motion to establish

lost will from Bibb. Witness. Evidence. Will. (Before Judge Carswell.)

Blandford, J.—Where it was sought to establish a copy in lieu of a lost will, and two of the three persons appearing as subscribing witnesses were sworn, in the absence of any attack on their credibility, evidence that they were men of good standing and entitled to credit was inadmissible.

The person whose name appeared as the third subscribing witness not having been sworn as a witness, was unworthy of belief of the court. While the case is pending before it can not be brought here unless the judgment here would stand disallowed of as respects the plaintiff in error. Code § 230; 61 Ga. 368, 430; 66 Id. 573; 68 Id. 463, 527.

3. Therefore where an equity cause against two joint defendants was referred to a master in chancery, and on exceptions to his report, was dismissed as to one of the defendants, but remained pending as to the other, this was not final adjudication to which the complainants could except; and if complainants then consented to a dismissal of the case as to the defendant, it was a voluntary judgment final, when a bill of exceptions would not lie at its instance.

(a.) The refusal to dismiss as to a defendant may be ground of exception by him, because if ruled as he desired, the case would have been finally disposed of as to him; after as to a complainant who pursues two or more, and a dismissal is had as to one. 68 Ga. 463.

4. Parties cannot give premature jurisdiction to the Supreme Court by consenting to final judgments in the court below.

S. H. Jenison, for plaintiff in error.

G. T. & C. L. Bartlett, for defendants.

Floyd, executrix, vs. Cox. Appeal, from Newton. Practice in Supreme Court. Debtor and Creditor. Justice Courts. Jurisdiction. (Before Judge Stewart.)

Blandford, J.—A copy of the oral testimony was made for the presiding judge without a jury, and on demurrer the affidavit of illegality was dismissed, the remedy therefore was by exception to such judgment, and not by motion for new trial; the case going out of court on demurrer, nothing was left to try.

6. The whole case being out of court, exceptions pendentem liceat not be filed.

(a.) A cursory glance at the record would indicate the probability of an affirmance, but we decline to touch the merits.

Writ of error dismissed.

A. D. Hammond; W. A. Hawkins; J. P. Fort; Hill & Harris, for plaintiffs in error.

Lanier & Anderson; Bacon & Rutherford, for defendants.

Attope et al. vs. Barker. Illegality, from Bibb. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. Execution Amendment. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—When the issues made by the parties of illegality were submitted to the presiding judge without a jury, and on demurrer the affidavit of illegality was dismissed, the remedy therefore was by exception to such judgment, and not by motion for new trial; the case going out of court on demurrer, nothing was left to try.

2. An affidavit of illegality is a remedy which lies only in favor of defendants in execution; and if filed by persons who are not defendants, it will be dismissed. Code § 364-5; 48 Ga. 365-7.

3. Ordinarily the amendment of an execution insures the fall of the levy, and it will be dismissed, but where an original \$6 fa had been levied, and an illegality was pending on a copy or alias if a subsequently issued, this copy could be amended so as to conform to the original, and the levy made on the original did not thereby fail. Code § 3500-3.

Judgment affirmed.

A. Proutid, for plaintiffs in error.

Hill & Harris; J. C. Rutherford, for defendants.

Graniss et al. vs. Cubbedge, Hazlehurst & Co. Assumption, from Bibb. Bankruptcy Contracts. Principal and Agent. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—Where a firm received certain bonds with coupons attached thereto, and gave a receipt therefor in which it was specified that "we agree to return all of the aforesaid bonds with the coupons attached not due to said Graniss (the person from whom obtained) on the first day of July, 1878, and agree to pay to said Graniss ten per cent. interest on the same from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1880, for the use of said bonds, interest to be paid semi-annually as the coupons become due on said bonds." Such debt was not a fiduciary debt within the meaning of the bankrupt act, so as not to be discharged by the bankruptsy of the signers of the receipt. Rev. Stats. U. S. 5117; 5 Ott 704; 63 Ga. 556.

(a.) This case differs from those of agents whose general business is to deal with the property of others as agents entrusted therewith, and who are bound by contract or factor, or commission merchant. 44 Ga. 460; 34 Id. 125; 60 Id. 532; 67 Id. 702.

Judgment affirmed.

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Hill & J. D. Dunbar—The term when a case was tried, a motion for new trial was filed, but owing to a disagreement of counsel the brief was not then approved. When the motion called at that term it was continued by the court to the next term. When it was then called, a motion was made to dismiss it because the brief of evidence had neither been agreed upon nor approved at the term when the motion was made. The motion to dismiss was overruled and the motion to overrule the motion to dismiss. It was in the discretion of the court to continue the motion for new trial, and at any time thereafter, before the hearing, it could be amended by perfecting the brief. 49 Ga. 179; 54 Id. 256; 44 Id. 206; 56 Id. 408.

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Judgment affirmed.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A New Diocese for North Carolina—Shall the Negro Have a Separate Organization?—An Appearant Made with Bishop Riley, of Mexico—Notes of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—In the Episcopal convention to-day a message was received from the house of bishops which stated that they had receded from their former action, and had agreed to concur with the house of deputies relative to the division of the diocese of North Carolina. Rev. Dr. Benedict, of southern Ohio, offered a resolution that the house of bishops concurring the sessions of the convention continue for the purpose of considering the report of the joint committee on the book of common prayer, as long as there shall be a quorum of both houses, or until the consideration of the report shall have been completed. Mr. Minor of Connecticut said it was a question whether the deputies should remain here three or four weeks longer, or whether the consideration should be closed now. He was opposed to making a single change in the prayer book. Objection being made the resolution was placed on the calendar. Mr. Mills of northern New Jersey, thought the subject of the prayer book could be better left to this convention. He offered a resolution that the general convention adjourn Friday, October 26th. At the request it was referred to the committee on unfinished business. Rev. Dr. McVicker of Pennsylvania, from the committee on place of meeting of the next general convention, reported that there was a lack of cordiality in the invitations from large cities. The question of expense is a very serious one. If the expenses could be more equally divided, the unity might be avoided. He offered a resolution that the subject of the necessary expense of holding the general convention be referred to the committee on expenses, with the request that they report as early as possible some scheme for more equally dividing the expenses among the dioceses. The report of the committee on amendments to the constitution against the tentative use of any portion of the alterations of the prayer book was adopted and the committee discharged.

THE ENTHUSED BROTHER.—The order of the day was then taken up, viz: Report number twenty, of the committee on canons, relating to the report of the special committee on the Sewanee conference, with regard to the work among the colored people in the south. The committee reported that, in their opinion, the legislation intended for good might operate for evil. Any legislation by the convention might be the cause of serious disorder. The church must too carefully avoid drawing lines of distinction between different classes. The report contained a resolution recommending that the board of managers of the missionary society be requested to appropriate as large an amount as possible to the missions of the church among the colored people. The special committee on the Sewanee conference had reported recommending the adoption of a canon for the establishment of separate organizations in the different dioceses, under the direction of the bishops. Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, moved as a substitute the report of the special committee and spoke at some length in support of his motion.

In, Porter said this question is generally treated as if it was an entirely southern one. How will we Christianize Africa? The census of 1880 shows that the population of the southern states was at that time 15,482,380. Of these, 9,555,009 were whites and 5,927,371 were colored persons. The baptized members of the church in that section number 300,000. Of this number, 270,000 are white and 30,900 colored. The number of communicants is 80,500 of clergymen 800. The church in the south is stirring herself, but what is the church in the north doing with all her wealth? Before 1860 there were nearly 1,000,000 of professed Christians among the colored people of the south. The Methodist and Baptist have done glorious work, and while we do so little we ought not to decry the work of others. In the Episcopal church there are to-day in the south but eighty candidates and postulants to take up the work. It is time for any extensive work among the colored people, we must obtain large reinforcements from the negroes themselves. There are but forty-six black and colored persons in the priesthood and deacons. The colored people should be helped to educate their children, and they will respond as readily as any other people. Too much, however, must not be expected of them, but we should take into consideration their surroundings. The colored man meets with the competition of the whites, and race prejudice at the north and south. It is the duty of the church to give all who are fit the privilege of education. The use of practical common sense is as necessary as general learning. Some people say, to the negroes lay leaders or catechists, the negro feels that catholics can do no better than he can. Dr. Porter claimed that each parochial congregation is a separate ecclesiastical organization. The report of the special committee does not make it obligatory to form parochial missionary organizations in any diocese, but it gives permission to form such organization. The missionary boards of the northern dioceses have so few colored patrons for their charities and solicit a continuance of the same. Prompt delivery and good weight shall characterize my dealings with the public. October 23, 1883.

would not adopt a general canon on the subject, Mr. Fairbanks hoped money would be given to carry on the work. Rev. Dr. Gray, of Tennessee, said that six millions of people ask the convention to do something for the promotion of true religion and morality among them.

The substitute for the report of the committee on canons was not carried.

The two houses met in the afternoon as the board of missions. James M. Brolon was elected treasurer of the domestic and foreign missionary society. The bishop of Utah then took the chair, and the Bishop Doane, of Albany, presented the report of the Mexican commission, which stated that during 1881 increased dissatisfaction was felt as to the conduct of affairs in Mexico. In October, 1882, the Mexican commissioners, to Bishop Riley, in writing terms, their opinion that the church should not be called on to support the church in Mexico until all the terms of covenant had been met and his presence was requested in New York. A communication was subsequently sent to Bishop Riley, by Bishop Lee, in which he stated that it appeared to the commission that there had been an apparent want of open dealing with regard to the liturgy and that actually its completion was being hindered. There had also been an apparent misappropriation of funds and certain congregations in Mexico have never received an Episcopal visitation. No answer was received to this communication. A telegram was subsequently sent requesting the presence of Bishop Riley in this city on the 18th instant. On the 16th an answer was received that Bishop Riley could not leave his work on such short notice. At a meeting of the Mexican commission it was concluded that the work could not be carried on under Bishop Riley, and on the 19th he was honorably resigning the work. An answer has since been received which seemed to imply that Riley had resigned. The report stated that the mission had for years been supported in a great measure from the bishop's own fund. There was no question with the commission as to the duty of continuing the reform movement in Mexico, but the commission was not prepared to state what the method should be.

Communication from the house of bishops was read again, and by a unanimous vote they had approved of the action of the commissioner in requesting the resignation of Bishop Riley of Mexico, and also recommending that the mission work in Mexico be carried on.

Disseminated Labor.—
Tribute to Colonel L. M. Hill.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Gate City National bank, the following tribute to the memory of Colonel L. M. Hill, its late vice-president, was unanimously adopted.

The report contained a resolution recommending that the board of managers of the missionary society be requested to appropriate as large an amount as possible to the missions of the church among the colored people. The special committee on the Sewanee conference had reported recommending the adoption of a canon for the establishment of separate organizations in the different dioceses, under the direction of the bishops. Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, moved as a substitute the report of the special committee and spoke at some length in support of his motion.

As a public citizen he did all that he could to promote the general welfare. He served his country in his legislative halls with distinction and honor to himself and his constituents.

He is paying this tribute to his memory, we can truly say that as a business man he had no superior.

His dealings were always fair, upright and honest.

The magnificent fortune that he left to his family attest his superb business talents and qualifications.

As a public citizen he did all that he could to promote the general welfare. He served his country in his legislative halls with distinction and honor to himself and his constituents.

To appreciate him one should know him at home in the family circle. He was never happier than when surrounded by his family of twelve children and numerous grand children. He was indeed like one of the patriarchs of old. He often had the family gathered at the old family homestead and always delighted in these family reunions.

As a friend he was true as steel.

A kind Providence permitted him to live to an old age, to see his sons grown up around him, to enjoy the fulfillment of all of his business enterprises and then quietly and gently as the setting sun pass away from earth's busy scenes.

His memory will ever be cherished by the directors of this bank.

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes of this board shall be devoted to the inscription of the name of Col. L. M. Hill, its late vice-president.

2. That a copy of this tribute be sent to the family of our deceased associate and friend, published in the Atlanta Constitution.

W. A. HEMPHILL,
E. H. RICHARDS,
W. P. INMAN,
C. BEERMANN,
Directors.

HYMNEAL.

HINMAN—WILSON—Married, at the First Presbyterian church, Mr. George B. Hinman to Miss Virginia Wilson. The attendants were Mr. Frank Hinman and Miss Ora Wellborn, Rev. Dr. Barnett officiating. The happy couple left on the 2:30 train for points north.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST OF Mr. Charles W. Fox in the Coal and Wood business, Mr. W. H. White, No. 42 Broad street, I take this means of thanking our former patrons for their courtesy and solicit a continuance of the same. Prompt delivery and good weight shall characterize my dealings with the public. October 23, 1883.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold my interest in the Coal and Wood business of Fox & White, No. 42 Broad street, to Mr. Menzo White, who will continue the business at the old stand and collect all outstanding bills. With thanks for your favor, I wish a continuance of the same to Mr. Menzo White.

CHARLES W. FOX.

WANTED.

GENERAL AGENT
—FOR—

HOMESTEAD GUANO,

—A—

BONE BLACK FERTILIZER.

—A—

GENERAL AGENCY, WITH SOLE CONTROL

over the brand in Georgia, will be given to a responsible firm on the condition of an equal purchase of two thousand tons for delivery during November, December and January. For terms and particulars, address MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit Mich.

Ids C. Markie vs. A. W. Markie. Filed for divorce in Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1882.

IT APPEARS TO THE COURT BY THE TURN of the sheriff in the above case that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further being made to appear to the court that he is ordered by the court that service be made on said defendant by the publication of this order once a month for four months in the "Atlanta Constitution."

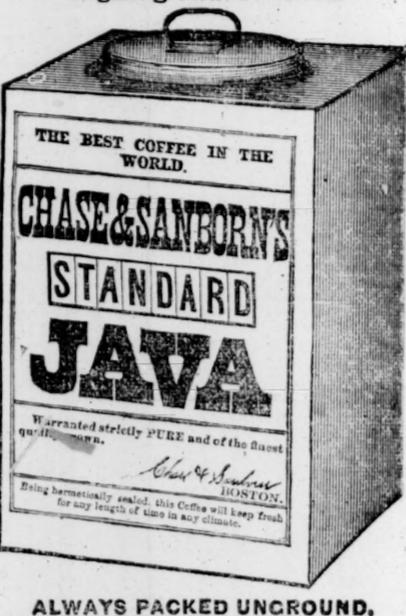
W. R. HAMMOND,
J. C. A. C.
L. G. LIBERTY, Atty.

A true extract from the minutes of the superior court of said county. This October 16, 1883.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.



CHASE & SANBORN,
70 BROAD AND 8 HAMILTON STS.,
BOSTON,
Sole Importers and Distributors of this elegant growth of Coffee.



ALWAYS PACKED UNGROUND.

Also, Old Government Java Combination, French Mocha, French Vanilla, "Best" and "Finest," "Always Uniform," "Always Uniform." Remember, Coffee packed in wood or paper soon become stale and unfit for use. Send for Price List. Orders can be filled to customers from here. Every care is taken to supply Pure Java. GEO. M. STOVALL & CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sole Agents Georgia, Alabama, S. C. and Fla.

FRESH & TASTY COFFEE.

Warranted absolutely pure and of the finest quality.

Bring home and taste this coffee will keep fresh for any length of time in any climate.

John & Andrew
Hamilton.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The circus and the country people will be in town Saturday.

The county jail had one hundred and forty-seven occupants yesterday.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McCall was buried yesterday.

Barrett has not yet perfected his bond, and is still an occupant of the county jail.

The cistern in Calhoun street near Houston street is still several feet above the street.

The Florida excursionists passed through the city yesterday on their way home from Cincinnati and Louisville.

The city prison has been a quiet place for the past two days. Only two state cases have been made during that time.

The recorder's court was well attended yesterday morning and nearly \$50 in fines were gathered into the city treasury.

STATE LIBRARIAN FRANK L. HARALSON is busily engaged in handling the 8th Georgia reports. The price of the volume is \$3.10.

TRINITY church prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m. Special topic: Prayer for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. Congregation requested to be present.

DR. ORME, whose arms were broken in a runaway Monday, was doing very well yesterday, although the broken limbs caused him most intense pain.

So far the city election has been exceedingly quiet. The registration books will be opened next week and then life will be infused into the campaign.

WORD COOPER, of Paulding county, was before Commissioner Conley yesterday, charged with removing and concealing illicit whisky. He was discharged.

In Fulton superior court yesterday morning a verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of the state vs. Greer Jackson, charged with assault with intent to murder.

Broad street bridge is still in a muchly torn up condition, but it is expected that the street car will be completed and the bridge be open to vehicles in three or four days.

JOE COFFIN was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging him with larceny. The complainant was Mr. Edward Phillips, who alleges that the accused stole a saddle from his stable, on Peachtree street.

HENRY JONES, the negro who was found secreted under a bed in Dr. Powell's residence several nights ago, yesterday pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and was sentenced to a term of fifteen years.

SOMETIMES during Monday night burglars effected an entrance into T. J. Buchanan's grocery store on Decatur street and stole therefrom several sides of meat, three or four hams, some sacks of flour and some tobacco. Mr. Buchanan's loss amounts to about \$50.

CAPTAIN REDDING, assistant commissioner of agriculture, said to a Constitution man yesterday: "This rain has come too late to be of any benefit except to the turnip crop and to enable the farmers to put in small grain. It is just right to sow wheat and oats."

In about ten days the Atlanta Street Railroad company will begin running their West End and McDonough street cars over the bridge, making all their lines center at Walter Taylor's corner. Before they can do that they will have to put in another curve at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama.

THE CITY court, Judge Clarke, presiding, was in session yesterday. Only one case was disposed of. Fannie Smith, charged with larceny from the house, pleaded guilty, but sentence was suspended. The accused stole some articles of wearing apparel and jewelry from Mrs. M. H. Williams' residence. She was in the employment of that lady.

CHARM EVERE, a negro man who resides on West Peters street, came near being killed, yesterday by the premature discharge of a pistol. Everett was digging a well for Mr. George Buckner, on Luckie street, and while tamping a blast, the explosion occurred. The man was blown out of the well, a distance of about six feet, and was considerably bruised. His escape from instant death was miraculous.

Mr. GEORGE I. BELL, of Cumming, Forsyth county, came to Atlanta to see Hon. J. T. Hender son, commissioner of agriculture, asking for a sample of Bradley's cotton compost. He states that several parties who have bought the recipe and used the compost refused to pay for their farm rights, and declare that the compost is worthless. That resulted in the bill. The last session of the legislature an act was passed prohibiting the sale of compost formulas without the vendor first submitting them to the commissioner of agriculture and securing his approval.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Spurious Quarters and Half-dimes Floating Around in Atlanta. Detectives on the Watch.

During the past few days several pieces of spurious coins have floated to the surface in Atlanta's trade routes. The counterfeits are of the quarters and half-dimes and are most admirably executed, except as far as the letters in the piece are concerned. These are badly formed and through them detection is made easy. The pieces have the proper weight and the true ring and are exceedingly dangerous. They are often seen in the hands of men working for two or three days to trace them to their origin but so far their work has been fruitless. In the six days since the attention of the police, and with a view to exploring them, they were carefully watched. They spent money freely and liberally patronizing the saloons, and the police were able to learn nothing tangible could be secured. The two men disappeared on Thursday last, and it is now believed that they are the persons who dropped the counterfeits which are now circulating in Atlanta.

A TRAVELING FRAUD.

Who Pretends to Represent the State of Georgia for the Sale of Shoes.

A sharp citizen has been imposing on some of the gullible patriots of the palmetto state. He represented that he was the agent of the Georgia pententiary for the sale of shoes, which he stated were made by the convicts.

"It happens that the Georgia convicts are taking outdoor exercise, barring the few who are working in the state coal mines. Certain it is, none of them are making shoes."

About two weeks ago Captain John W. Neals, principal keeper, received a letter from F. B. Lucas & Co., at Peck, S. C., in which they stated that they had ordered from the agent of the pententiary a thousand pairs of shoes, which he stated were made by the convicts.

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